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AUTHOR Paulsell, Patricia R.
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ABSTRACT

A computer program is described that is a substack of the "Business German" HyperCard program previously developed by Paulsell and designed as a tutorial to be used with materials for a business German course on the third year college level. The program consists of six stacks, a central one providing graphics-based information on Germany as an industrial nation and world trade partners, and five substacks that give additional information and exercises for each of the card topics in the central stack. This paper reports on the relatively sophisticated grammar/syntax stack, which focuses on sentence element variation in formal written German with particular emphasis on the language of business and economics. Twenty-nine computer screen illustrations provide details of the program's three levels of difficulty: (1) introduction and position of subject and finite verb in simple sentences; (2) word order variations in complex sentences; and (3) use of word order variation. (LB)

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Teaching the Grammar and Syntax of Business German: Problems and Practical Suggestions

Innovative Strategies and Exercises for Computer-Aided Instruction: Word Order Variation

by
Patricia R. Paulsell
Michigan State University

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The computer program which will be demonstrated is a substack of the "Business German" HyperCard program developed by Professor Paulsell and presented in sessions at the EMU conference over the past three years. "Business German" currently consists of 6 stacks, a central stack providing graphics-based information on "Germany as an Industrial Nation and World Trade Partner," and 5 substacks which afford additional information and exercises for each of the card topics in the central stack. The 5 substacks contain reading texts, graphs, 2 exercise stacks, a dictionary and a listening comprehension stack. The grammar and syntax stack to be demonstrated today is not a stand-alone product, but rather the last of the substacks to be developed for this first "Business German" program. The first program is the model for further development of an integrated multimedia textbook/workbook/computer program project which will be roughly three times the size of the existing program. The multimedia project will be in two modules, the first dealing with economics, the second with business; the project is receiving major grant funding from the U.S. Department of Education and is scheduled for completion by summer of 1991.

The "Business German" HyperCard computer program is designed as a tutorial to be used with materials for a business German course on the third year college level. Therefore, the grammar/syntax substack to be presented at the conference is on a relatively sophisticated level. The grammar/syntax area singled out for this particular

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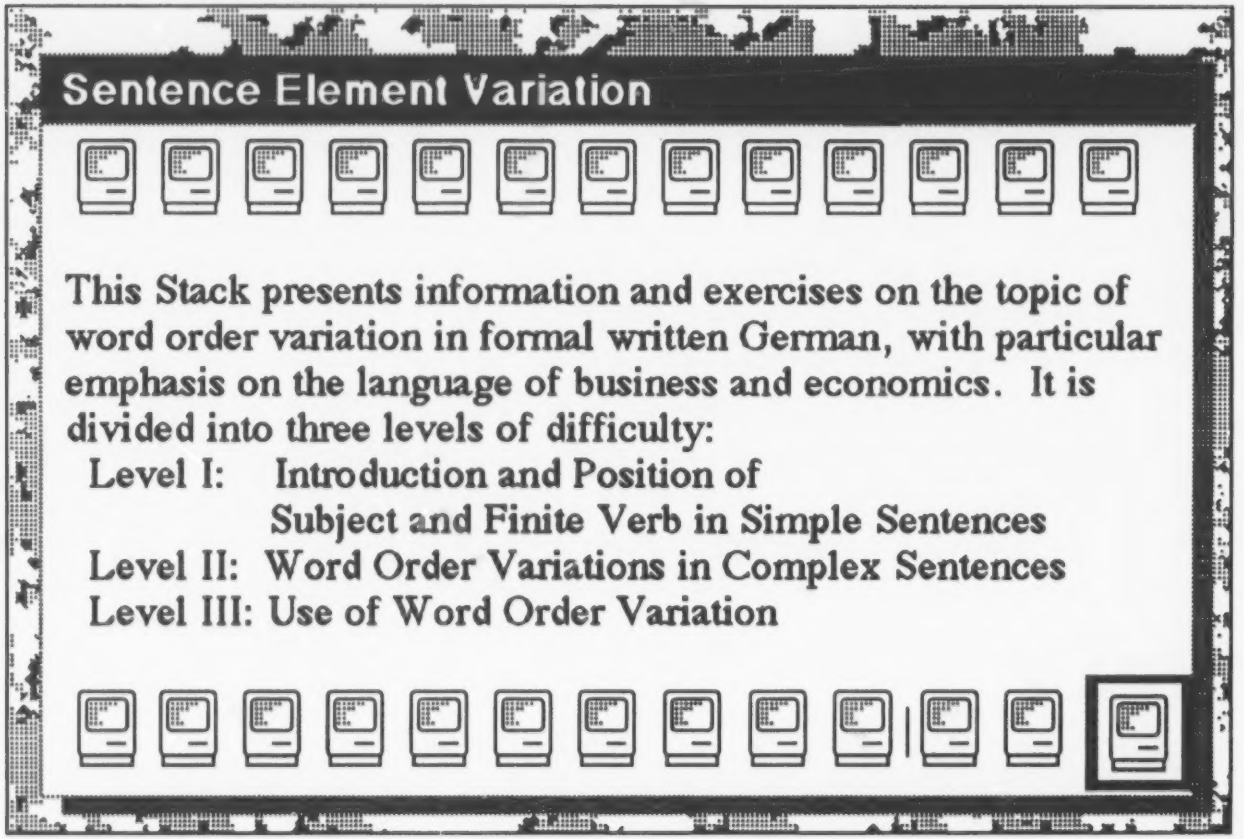
stack project is sentence element variation in formal written German with particular emphasis on the language of business and economics. In materials available for teaching business German, there has been little or no attention paid to the importance of word order variation in German for business and economics and how that usage differs from the spoken language and from formal written German in other areas. The foundation of the "Business German" computer program is the idea that graphical representation of concepts can significantly enhance learning in an environment in which only the target language is used. Thus, word order variation is presented in this substack not only with written rules, but also with animation, with the computer carrying out sophisticated word order transformations for the student-user at the click of a button. After considerable graphic reinforcement of the simplified principles of word order variation, the student can then work with exercises in which the computer will give immediate feedback as to whether word order variations have been executed correctly.

This grammar/syntax substack on word order variation is only the first of a series which will be developed for the project; other stacks will be designed for (1) verb use in general, (2) the passive voice, (3) verb nominalizations, (4) relative clauses, (5) extended participial modifiers, and (6) the quotative subjunctive, i.e. for many areas of grammar/syntax which are usually considered "difficult" and yet have a high degree of frequency in the formal written language of business and economics. These are the areas which invariably present problems for students in achieving proficiency in both reading and writing in the area of business and economics. As with this first substack on word order variation, all grammar/syntax stacks will be developed with three levels, the first level reviewing relatively simple concepts which should have been mastered in first year German, the second level reviewing somewhat more complicated facets of the topic which should have been introduced in second year German, but may not have been mastered, and the third level which presents more sophisticated information specific to working toward proficiency with reading and writing in the language of business and economics.


Sentence Element Variation
This Stack presents information and exercises on the topic of word order variation in formal written German, with particular emphasis on the language of business and economics. It is divided into three levels of difficulty:
Level I: Introduction and Position of Subject and Finite Verb in Simple Sentences
Level II: Word Order Variations in Complex Sentences
Level III: Use of Word Order Variation

Sentence Element Variation — Level I

Introduction:

In English, the position of the subject, verb, and object in a simple sentence is relatively inflexible. Consider, for example, the following sentence:

The Federal Reserve controls the monetary supply.

An inversion of the subject and object would significantly alter the meaning of the sentence because the former object would become the new subject and vice versa:

The monetary supply controls the Federal Reserve.

While a cynical commentator might agree with the newly created meaning, most economists would consider the statement false. The fixed relationship of Subject-Verb-Object has become more important in the determination of the function of words in English sentences than in German, because English has gradually lost many of the grammatical markers which it once shared with German. In German, these grammatical markers allow the identification of the grammatical function of words in a sentence, regardless of their position. In English, on the other hand, the Subject-Verb-Object word order has become so deeply engrained that we perceive grammatical function and, therefore, meaning on the basis of the position of words in the sentence.

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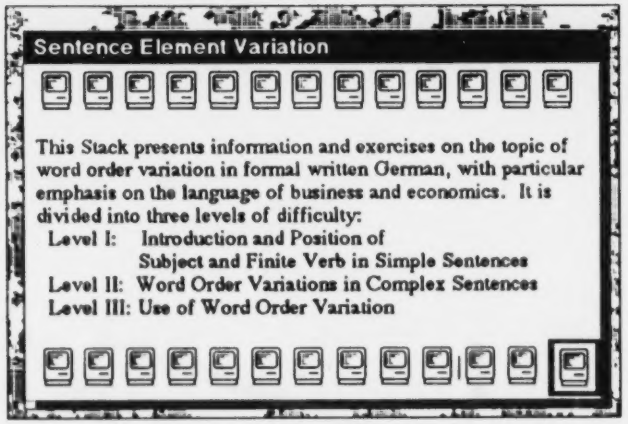
Sentence Element Variation
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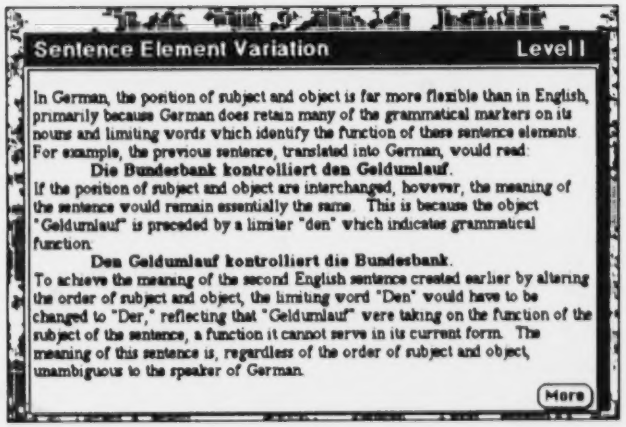
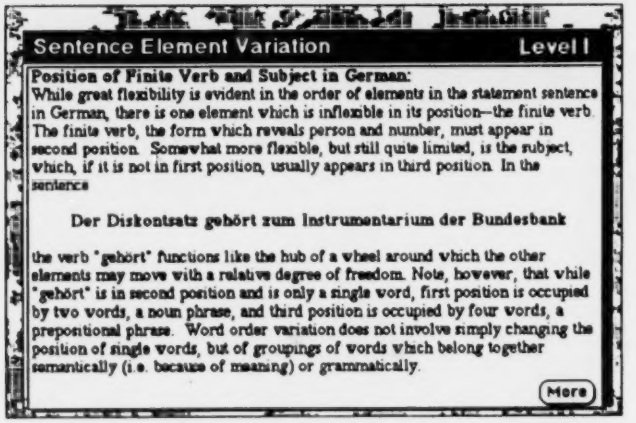

Sentence Element Variation
Level I
In German, the position of subject and object is far more flexible than in English, primarily because German does retain many of the grammatical markers on its nouns and limiting words which identify the function of these sentence elements. For example, the previous sentence, translated into German, would read:
Die Bundesbank kontrolliert den Geldumlauf.
If the position of subject and object are interchanged, however, the meaning of the sentence would remain essentially the same. This is because the object "Geldumlauf" is preceded by a limiter "den" which indicates grammatical function.
Den Geldumlauf kontrolliert die Bundesbank.
To achieve the meaning of the second English sentence created earlier by altering the order of subject and object, the limiting word "Den" would have to be changed to "Der," reflecting that "Geldumlauf" were taking on the function of the subject of the sentence, a function it cannot serve in its current form. The meaning of this sentence is, regardless of the order of subject and object, unambiguous to the speaker of German.
More


Sentence Element Variation
Level I
Position of Finite Verb and Subject in German:
While great flexibility is evident in the order of elements in the statement sentence in German, there is one element which is inflexible in its position--the finite verb. The finite verb, the form which reveals person and number, must appear in second position. Somewhat more flexible, but still quite limited, is the subject, which, if it is not in first position, usually appears in third position. In the sentence
Der Diskontsatz gehört zum Instrumentarium der Bundesbank
the verb "gehört" functions like the hub of a wheel around which the other elements may move with a relative degree of freedom. Note, however, that while "gehört" is in second position and is only a single word, first position is occupied by two words, a noun phrase, and third position is occupied by four words, a prepositional phrase. Word order variation does not involve simply changing the position of single words, but of groupings of words which belong together semantically (i.e. because of meaning) or grammatically.
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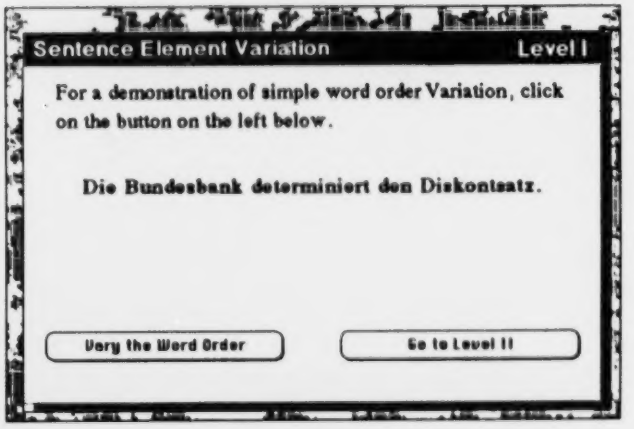
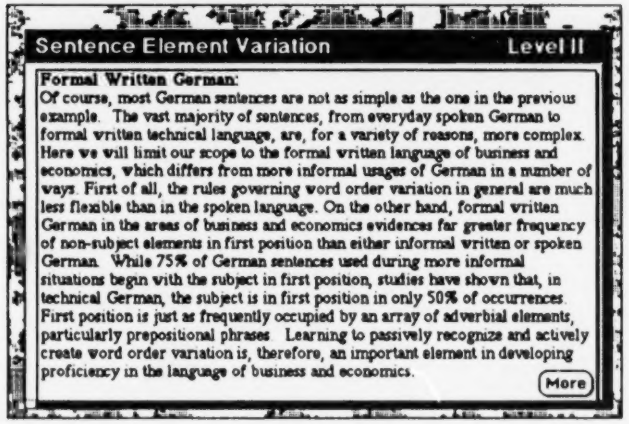

Sentence Element Variation
Level I
For a demonstration of simple word order Variation, click on the button on the left below.
Die Bundesbank determiniert den Diskontsatz.
Vary the Word Order
Go to Level II


Sentence Element Variation
Level II
Formal Written German:
Of course, most German sentences are not as simple as the one in the previous example. The vast majority of sentences, from everyday spoken German to formal written technical language, are, for a variety of reasons, more complex. Here we will limit our scope to the formal written language of business and economics, which differs from more informal usages of German in a number of ways. First of all, the rules governing word order variation in general are much less flexible than in the spoken language. On the other hand, formal written German in the areas of business and economics evidences far greater frequency of non-subject elements in first position than either informal written or spoken German. While 75% of German sentences used during more informal situations begin with the subject in first position, studies have shown that, in technical German, the subject is in first position in only 50% of occurrences. First position is just as frequently occupied by an array of adverbial elements, particularly prepositional phrases. Learning to passively recognize and actively create word order variation is, therefore, an important element in developing proficiency in the language of business and economics.
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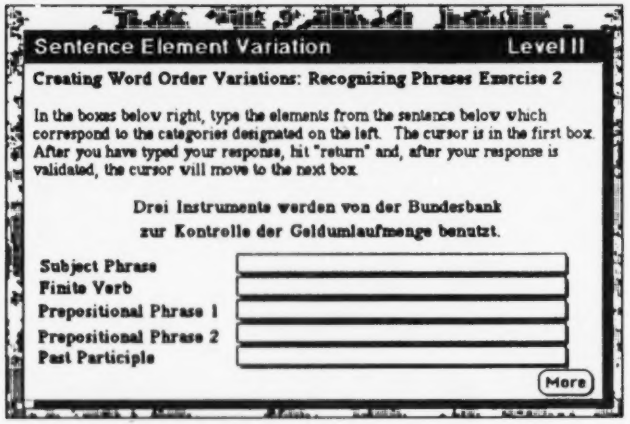
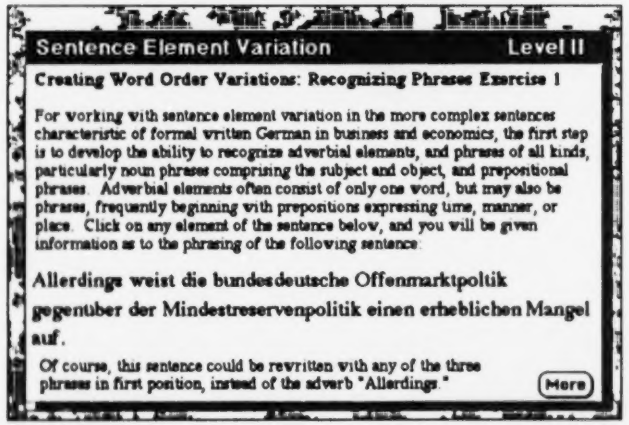
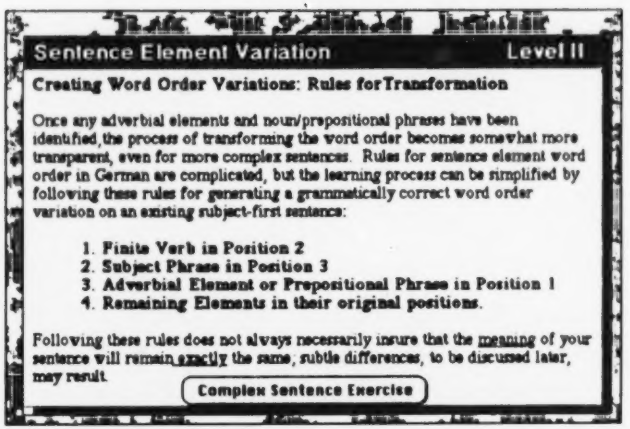

Sentence Element Variation
Level II
Creating Word Order Variations: Recognizing Phrases Exercise 2
In the boxes below right, type the elements from the sentence below which correspond to the categories designated on the left. The cursor is in the first box. After you have typed your response, hit "return" and, after your response is validated, the cursor will move to the next box.
Drei Instrumente werden von der Bundesbank zur Kontrolle der Geldumlaufmenge benutzt.
Subject Phrase
Finite Verb
Prepositional Phrase 1
Prepositional Phrase 2
Past Participle
More


Sentence Element Variation
Level II
Creating Word Order Variations: Recognizing Phrases Exercise 1
For working with sentence element variation in the more complex sentences characteristic of formal written German in business and economics, the first step is to develop the ability to recognize adverbial elements, and phrases of all kinds, particularly noun phrases comprising the subject and object, and prepositional phrases. Adverbial elements often consist of only one word, but may also be phrases, frequently beginning with prepositions expressing time, manner, or place. Click on any element of the sentence below, and you will be given information as to the phrasing of the following sentence.
Allerdings weist die bundesdeutsche Offenmarktpolitik gegenüber der Mindestreservenpolitik einen erheblichen Mangel auf.
Of course, this sentence could be rewritten with any of the three phrases in first position, instead of the adverb "Allerdings."
More


Sentence Element Variation
Level II
Creating Word Order Variations: Rules for Transformation
Once any adverbial elements and noun/prepositional phrases have been identified, the process of transforming the word order becomes somewhat more transparent, even for more complex sentences. Rules for sentence element word order in German are complicated, but the learning process can be simplified by following these rules for generating a grammatically correct word order variation on an existing subject-first sentence:
1. Finite Verb in Position 2
2. Subject Phrase in Position 3
3. Adverbial Element or Prepositional Phrase in Position 1
4. Remaining Elements in their original positions.
Following these rules does not always necessarily insure that the meaning of your sentence will remain exactly the same, subtle differences, to be discussed later, may result.
Complex Sentence Exercise

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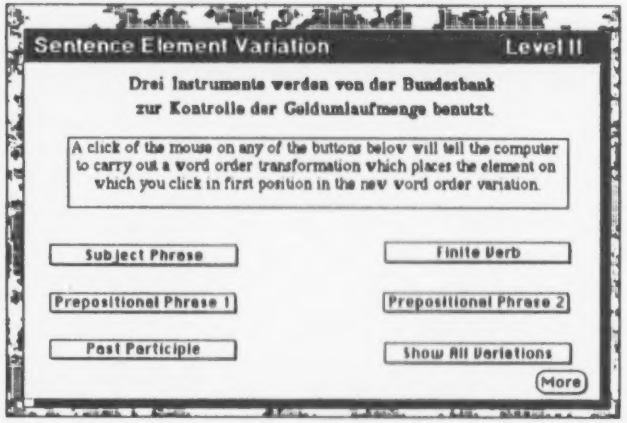
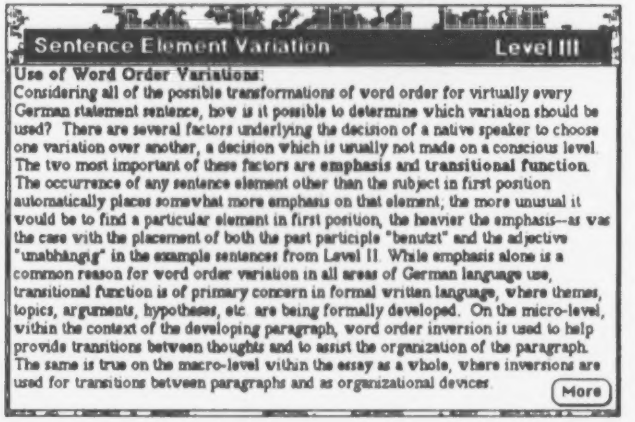
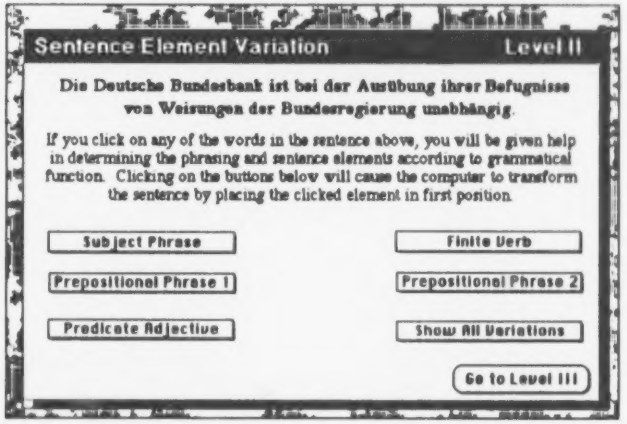
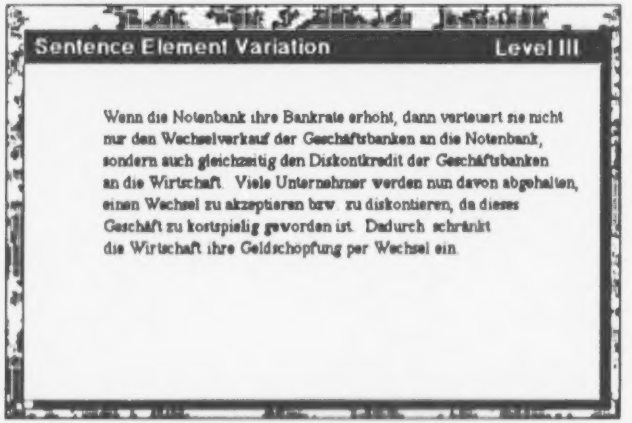
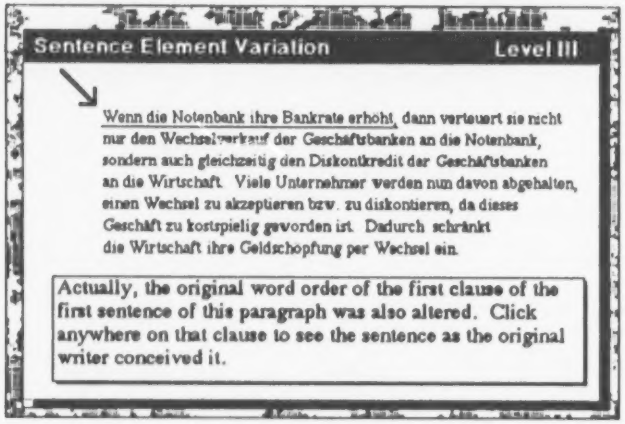
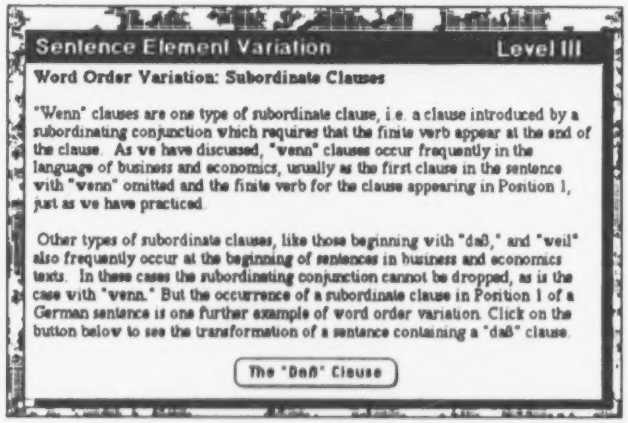

Sentence Element Variation
Level II
Drei Instrumente werden von der Bundesbank zur Kontrolle der Geldumlaufmenge benutzt.
A click of the mouse on any of the buttons below will tell the computer to carry out a word order transformation which places the element on which you click in first position in the new word order variation.
Subject Phrase
Finite Verb
Prepositional Phrase 1
Prepositional Phrase 2
Past Participle
Show All Variations
More

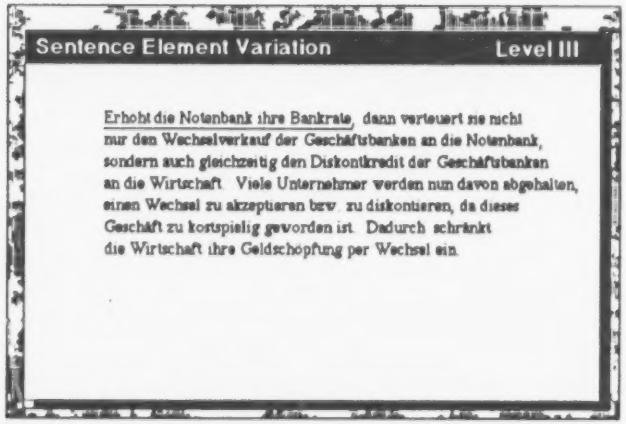

Sentence Element Variation
Level III
Use of Word Order Variations:
Considering all of the possible transformations of word order for virtually every German statement sentence, how is it possible to determine which variation should be used? There are several factors underlying the decision of a native speaker to choose one variation over another, a decision which is usually not made on a conscious level. The two most important of these factors are emphasis and transitional function. The occurrence of any sentence element other than the subject in first position automatically places somewhat more emphasis on that element, the more unusual it would be to find a particular element in first position, the heavier the emphasis--as was the case with the placement of both the past participle "benutzt" and the adjective "unabhängig" in the example sentences from Level II. While emphasis alone is a common reason for word order variation in all areas of German language use, transitional function is of primary concern in formal written language, where themes, topics, arguments, hypotheses, etc. are being formally developed. On the micro-level, within the context of the developing paragraph, word order inversion is used to help provide transitions between thoughts and to assist the organization of the paragraph. The same is true on the macro-level within the essay as a whole, where inversions are used for transitions between paragraphs and as organizational devices.
More

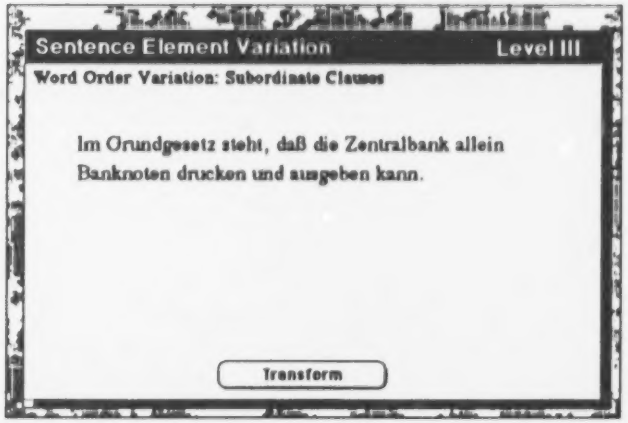

Sentence Element Variation
Level II
Die Deutsche Bundesbank ist bei der Ausübung ihrer Befugnisse von Weisungen der Bundesregierung unabhängig.
If you click on any of the words in the sentence above, you will be given help in determining the phrasing and sentence elements according to grammatical function. Clicking on the buttons below will cause the computer to transform the sentence by placing the clicked element in first position.
Subject Phrase
Finite Verb
Prepositional Phrase 1
Prepositional Phrase 2
Predicate Adjective
Show All Variations
Go to Level III


Sentence Element Variation
Level III
Wenn die Notenbank ihre Bankrate erhöht, dann verteuert sie nicht nur den Wechselverkauf der Geschäftsbanken an die Notenbank, sondern auch gleichzeitig den Diskontkredit der Geschäftsbanken an die Wirtschaft. Viele Unternehmer werden nun davon abgehalten, einen Wechsel zu akzeptieren bzw. zu diskontieren, da dieses Geschäft zu kostspielig geworden ist. Dadurch schränkt die Wirtschaft ihre Geldschopfung per Wechsel ein.


Sentence Element Variation
Level III
Wenn die Notenbank ihre Bankrate erhöht, dann verteuert sie nicht nur den Wechselverkauf der Geschäftsbanken an die Notenbank, sondern auch gleichzeitig den Diskontkredit der Geschäftsbanken an die Wirtschaft. Viele Unternehmer werden nun davon abgehalten, einen Wechsel zu akzeptieren bzw. zu diskontieren, da dieses Geschäft zu kostspielig geworden ist. Dadurch schränkt die Wirtschaft ihre Geldschöpfung per Wechsel ein.
Actually, the original word order of the first clause of the first sentence of this paragraph was also altered. Click anywhere on that clause to see the sentence as the original writer conceived it.


Sentence Element Variation
Level III
Word Order Variation: Subordinate Clauses
"Wenn" clauses are one type of subordinate clause, i.e. a clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction which requires that the finite verb appear at the end of the clause. As we have discussed, "wenn" clauses occur frequently in the language of business and economics, usually as the first clause in the sentence with "wenn" omitted and the finite verb for the clause appearing in Position 1, just as we have practiced.
Other types of subordinate clauses, like those beginning with "daß," and "weil" also frequently occur at the beginning of sentences in business and economics texts. In these cases the subordinating conjunction cannot be dropped, as is the case with "wenn." But the occurrence of a subordinate clause in Position 1 of a German sentence is one further example of word order variation. Click on the button below to see the transformation of a sentence containing a "daß" clause.
The "Daß" Clause


Sentence Element Variation
Level III
Erhöht die Notenbank ihre Bankrate, dann verteuert sie nicht nur den Wechselverkauf der Geschäftsbanken an die Notenbank, sondern auch gleichzeitig den Diskontkredit der Geschäftsbanken an die Wirtschaft. Viele Unternehmer werden nun davon abgehalten, einen Wechsel zu akzeptieren bzw. zu diskontieren, da dieses Geschäft zu kostspielig geworden ist. Dadurch schränkt die Wirtschaft ihre Geldschöpfung per Wechsel ein.


Sentence Element Variation
Level III
Word Order Variation: Subordinate Clauses
Im Grundgesetz steht, daß die Zentralbank allein Banknoten drucken und ausgeben kann.
Transform

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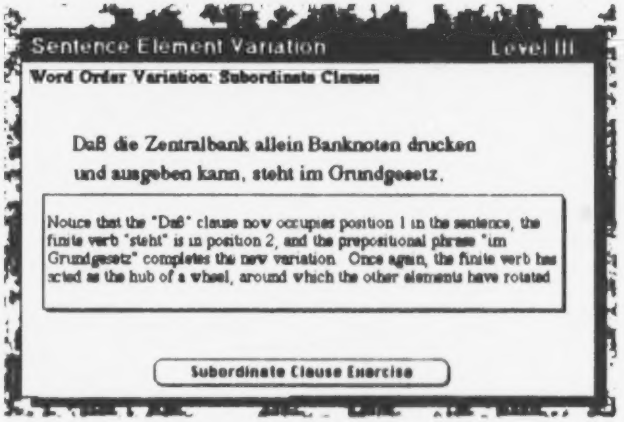
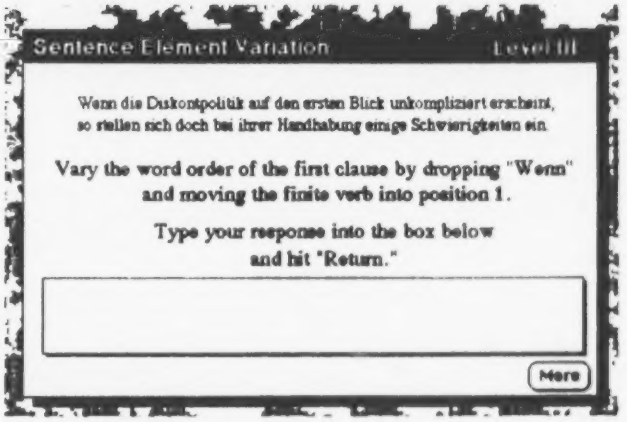
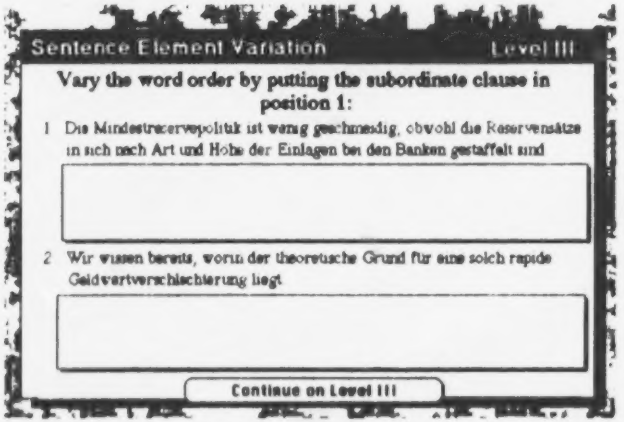
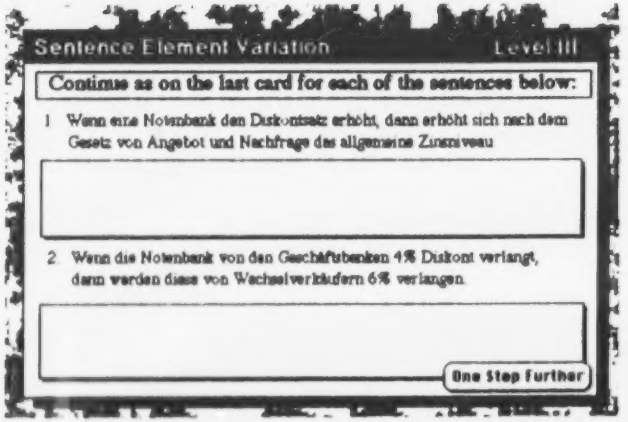

Sentence Element Variation
Level III
Word Order Variation: Subordinate Clauses
Daß die Zentralbank allein Banknoten drucken und ausgeben kann, steht im Grundgesetz.
Notice that the "Daß" clause now occupies position 1 in the sentence, the finite verb "steht" is in position 2, and the prepositional phrase "im Grundgesetz" completes the new variation. Once again, the finite verb has acted as the hub of a wheel, around which the other elements have rotated.
Subordinate Clause Exercise


Sentence Element Variation
Level III
Wenn die Diskontpolitik auf den ersten Blick unkompliziert erscheint, so stellen sich doch bei ihrer Handhabung einige Schwierigkeiten ein.
Vary the word order of the first clause by dropping "Wenn" and moving the finite verb into position 1.
Type your response into the box below and hit "Return."
Next


Sentence Element Variation
Level III
Vary the word order by putting the subordinate clause in position 1:
1 Die Mindestreservepolitik ist wenig geschmeidig, obwohl die Reservesätze in sich nach Art und Höhe der Einlagen bei den Banken gestaffelt sind.
2 Wir wissen bereits, worin der theoretische Grund für eine solch rapide Geldvertverschlechterung liegt.
Continue on Level III


Sentence Element Variation
Level III
Continue as on the last card for each of the sentences below:
1 Wenn eine Notenbank den Diskontsatz erhöht, dann erhöht sich nach dem Gesetz von Angebot und Nachfrage das allgemeine Zinsniveau.
2 Wenn die Notenbank von den Geschäftsbanken 4% Diskont verlangt, dann werden diese von Wechselverkäufern 6% verlangen.
One Step Further

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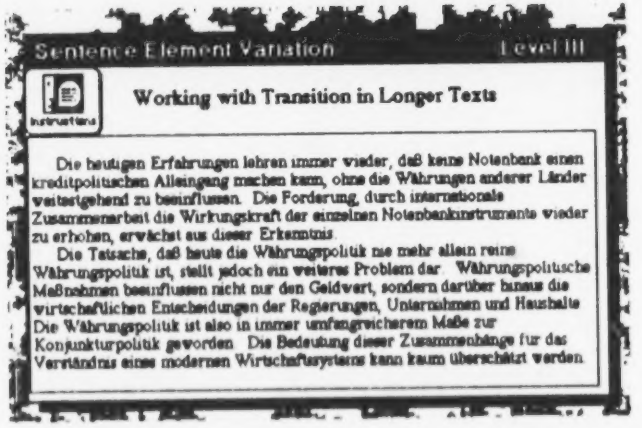
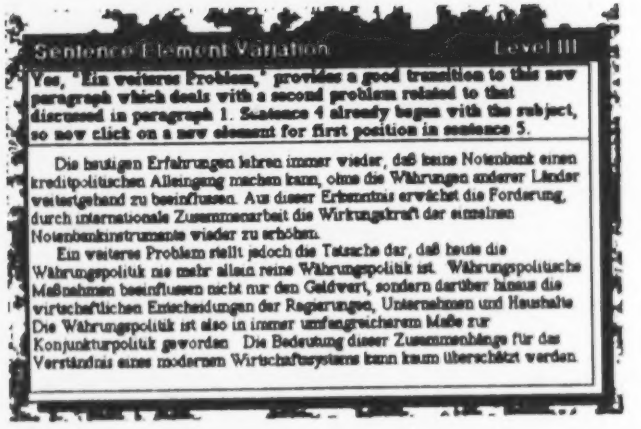

Sentence Element Variation
Level III
Instructions
Working with Transition in Longer Texts
Die heutigen Erfahrungen lehren immer wieder, daß keine Notenbank einen kreditpolitischen Alleingang machen kann, ohne die Währungen anderer Länder weitergehend zu beeinflussen. Die Forderung, durch internationale Zusammenarbeit die Wirkungskraft der einzelnen Notenbankinstrumente wieder zu erhöhen, erwächst aus dieser Erkenntnis.
Die Tatsache, daß heute die Währungspolitik nie mehr allein reine Währungspolitik ist, stellt jedoch ein weiteres Problem dar. Währungspolitische Maßnahmen beeinflussen nicht nur den Geldwert, sondern darüber hinaus die wirtschaftlichen Entscheidungen der Regierungen, Unternehmen und Haushalte. Die Währungspolitik ist also in immer umfangreicherem Maße zur Konjunkturpolitik geworden. Die Bedeutung dieser Zusammenhänge für das Verständnis eines modernen Wirtschaftssystems kann kaum überschätzt werden.


Sentence Element Variation
Level III
Yes, "Ein weiteres Problem," provides a good transition to this new paragraph which deals with a second problem related to that discussed in paragraph 1. Sentence 4 already began with the subject, so now click on a new element for first position in sentence 5.
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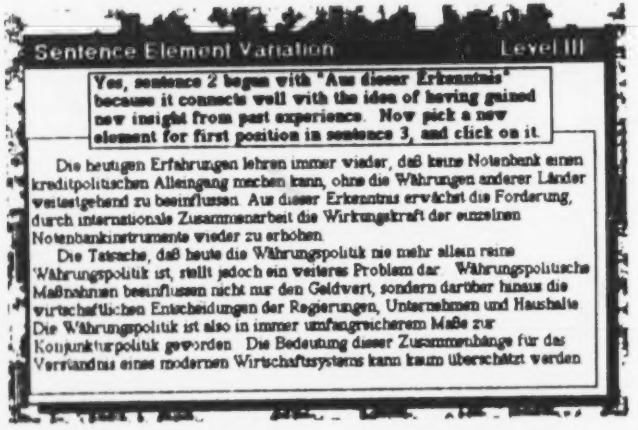
Sentence Element Variation
Level III
Yes, sentence 2 began with "Aus dieser Erkenntnis" because it connects well with the idea of having gained new insight from past experience. Now pick a new element for first position in sentence 3, and click on it.
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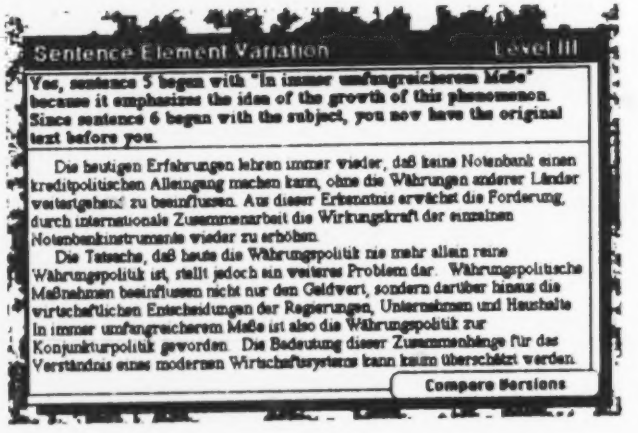
Sentence Element Variation
Level III
Yes, sentence 5 began with "In immer umfangreicherem Maße" because it emphasizes the idea of the growth of this phenomenon. Since sentence 6 began with the subject, you now have the original text before you.
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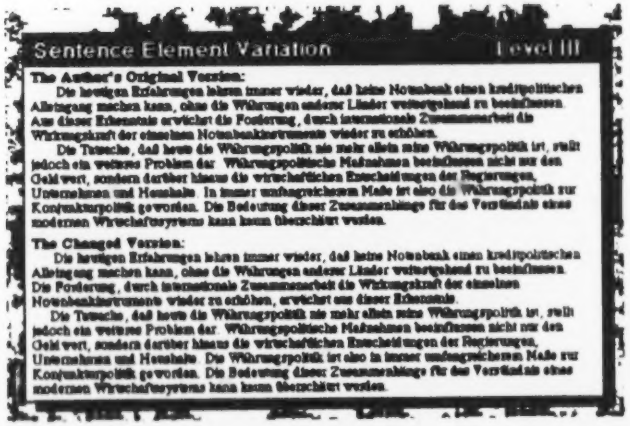
Compare Versions


Sentence Element Variation
Level III
The Author's Original Version:
Die heutigen Erfahrungen lehren immer wieder, daß keine Notenbank einen kreditpolitischen Alleingang machen kann, ohne die Währungen anderer Länder weitestgehend zu beeinflussen. Aus dieser Erkenntnis erwächst die Forderung, durch internationale Zusammenarbeit die Wirkungskraft der einzelnen Notenbankinstrumente wieder zu erhöhen.
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The Changed Version:
Die heutigen Erfahrungen lehren immer wieder, daß keine Notenbank einen kreditpolitischen Alleingang machen kann, ohne die Währungen anderer Länder weitestgehend zu beeinflussen. Die Forderung, durch internationale Zusammenarbeit die Wirkungskraft der einzelnen Notenbankinstrumente wieder zu erhöhen, erwächst aus dieser Erkenntnis.
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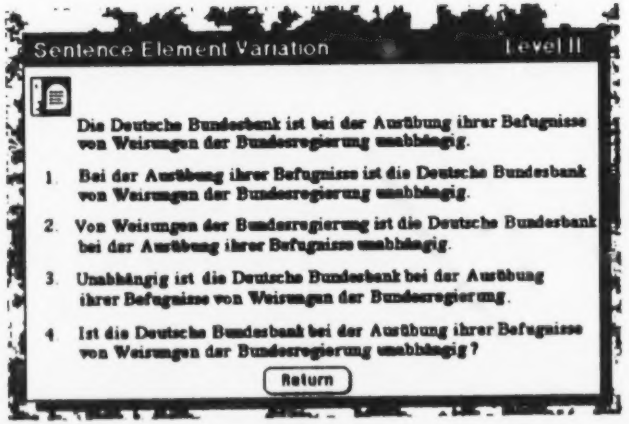
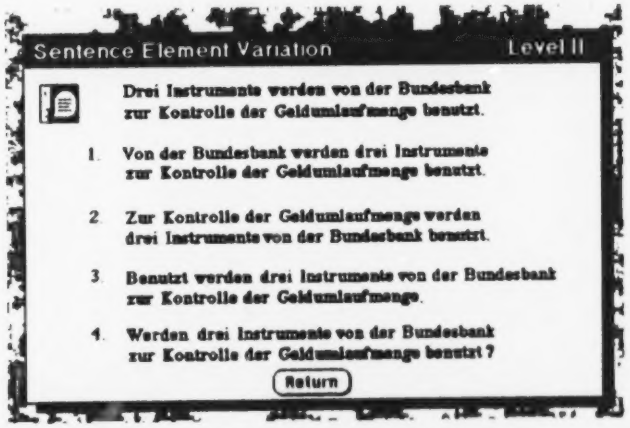

Sentence Element Variation
Level II
Die Deutsche Bundesbank ist bei der Ausübung ihrer Befugnisse von Weisungen der Bundesregierung unabhängig.
1. Bei der Ausübung ihrer Befugnisse ist die Deutsche Bundesbank von Weisungen der Bundesregierung unabhängig.
2. Von Weisungen der Bundesregierung ist die Deutsche Bundesbank bei der Ausübung ihrer Befugnisse unabhängig.
3. Unabhängig ist die Deutsche Bundesbank bei der Ausübung ihrer Befugnisse von Weisungen der Bundesregierung.
4. Ist die Deutsche Bundesbank bei der Ausübung ihrer Befugnisse von Weisungen der Bundesregierung unabhängig?
Return


Sentence Element Variation
Level II
Drei Instrumente werden von der Bundesbank zur Kontrolle der Geldumlaufmenge benutzt.
1. Von der Bundesbank werden drei Instrumente zur Kontrolle der Geldumlaufmenge benutzt.
2. Zur Kontrolle der Geldumlaufmenge werden drei Instrumente von der Bundesbank benutzt.
3. Benutzt werden drei Instrumente von der Bundesbank zur Kontrolle der Geldumlaufmenge.
4. Werden drei Instrumente von der Bundesbank zur Kontrolle der Geldumlaufmenge benutzt?
Return